

Asbestos Health Effects Conference An Overview of Key Issues

Peter C. Grevatt, Ph.D. U.S. EPA, Washington, DC

Asbestos Health Effects Conference Oakland, California May 24-25, 2001



Purpose of Conference

- Sound science in asbestos risk assessment
- Revisit key questions on asbestos health effects
 - Identify areas of general agreement
- Begin update of EPA health assessment



Asbestos-Related Diseases General Consensus

- Past occupational exposure to high concentrations of airborne asbestos fibers has been linked to the following diseases:
 - asbestosis---diffuse fibrous scarring of the lungs
 - pleural fibrosis---fibrous scars lining the space surrounding the lungs
 - pleural & peritoneal mesothelioma--- a rare cancer arising from the linings of the lung and abdominal cavity, respectively
 - lung cancer --carcinoma of the lung, especially among smokers
- Mesothelioma and pleural abnormalities have been described in household members of asbestos workers and in populations residing in the vicinity of asbestos deposits



Asbestos-Related Diseases General Consensus (continued)

- Health risks from asbestos are dose-dependent
- Cigarette smokers are at greater cancer risk from asbestos
- All asbestos fiber types can cause fibrosis and cancer of the lung and pleura in laboratory animals (mainly rats)
- In animals, long, thin fibers are more carcinogenic and fibrogenic than short, thick fibers
- Long fibers are more biologically active than short fibers (e.g. cytotoxicity, chromosomal aberrations)



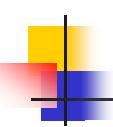
Asbestos-Related Diseases General Consensus

 The capacity of asbestos fibers to cause disease depends on their chemical and physical characteristics, particularly biopersistence, surface chemistry, and fiber dimensions



Asbestos-Related Diseases Important Questions

- What are the specific roles of asbestos physical-chemical factors in carcinogenesis and non-malignant respiratory disease?
- Are different physical and chemical properties important for different health outcomes?
- How should the important chemical and physical properties of fibers be accounted for in asbestos risk assessments?



Mineralogy/Exposure Assessment Key Questions

- What physical and mineralogical attributes of fibers should form the basis for categorization?
- Which types and dimensions of fibers are important to enumerate?
- What analytical technique is most appropriate for enumeration of asbestos fibers? How should PCM to TEM counts be converted?
- How is lung-retained fiber best used as a measure of environmental dose?
- How do the terms "asbestiform", "transitional" and "cleavage fragments" apply



Epidemiology Key Questions

- Can the carcinogenic risks from chrysotile and amphibole exposures be distinguished?
- Are any epidemiological studies particularly relevant for assessing risks of asbestos in soil or other solid media?
- Do epidemiological studies suggest an approach for risk assessment of noncancer outcomes?
- To what extent are studies in Mediterranean countries, New Caledonia, South Africa and Australia relevant for North America?



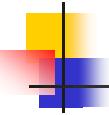
Toxicology, pathology, mechanisms Key Questions

- What are the specific roles of biopersistence, fiber dimension and surface chemistry in carcinogenesis and nonmalignant respiratory disease?
- Are different physical-chemical properties of fibers important for different health outcomes?
- Which fibers are most important to enumerate?
- How can the results of animal studies best be used in determining risks of asbestos exposure?



Risk Assessment Key Questions

- Should the principal asbestos types be treated equally for risk assessment?
- What fiber sizes are most critical for risk assessment?
- How should risks of mixed fiber types be evaluated?
- Are sufficient data available for risk assessment of other cancers and non-cancer health endpoints?
- What is the best approach for characterizing risks from episodic exposures?



Purpose of Conference

- Sound science in asbestos risk assessment
- Address key questions on asbestos health effects